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Length.	Width.		
63	x	80	inches, to 6d
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72	x	64	do 27s 6d
78	x	72	do 4s
94	x	90	do 4s

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other parts of the house, or Furniture in finished styles, having at our command a large experience in London and Continental Markets.

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If the Shah reads the *Times* papers he will keep well filled compensated when he learns from these various journals that her Majesty would not have him at Balmoral, where he had signified a desire to be lodged, because his presence would be a disadvantage to the country. The objections being mostly hygienic, and political critics will find a subject for criticism in the fact that the cleaning up and the repairs that follow Persian visits in English palaces would in the case of Balmoral come out of the Queen's pocket, whereas at Windsor the repairs are made by the Government. The business of the nation; so Buckingham Palace, to be the Shah's home in England. It was very kind of Sir Algernon Borthwick, however, taking up the idea of the Shah wishing to see Scotland under the pleasantest circumstances, to invite him to visit Scotland. Sir Algernon is a diplomatist as well as a journalist and politician, and in regard to social distinction he will lose nothing by his complacency to the Shah. As you know, Sir, Mr. Morley is a very clever man, and he will become both popular and profitable. Mr. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, thought he might perhaps hurt the *Post* by his society and hunting news, but he has not done so. We shall see what the next American newspaper man can do in this way. Mr. Lincoln, of the *New York Tribune*, is getting a good start in his newspaper in this metropolis. It is to be of course the most remarkable journal that has ever been seen. Mr. Pulitzer has raised the *World* of New York to the foremost place in that city, and he is making arrangements in London for his new venture on the *Post*. Mr. Edmund Yates will, however, contest his right to take the title of the *World* in London. America keeps very much to the fore in London. I met Mr. Robert Lincoln the other night at his first reception here. It was a supper party at which Mr. Lincoln was present, and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were present with the Secretary of Legation, as were also Miss Ellen Terry and several other famous and distinguished men and women. Mr. Lincoln is a singularly modest man, and is evidently a capital linguist. He said, "I am only a simpleton," he says, "and I shall go back and try to pick up the threads of my business when I am again through in London." I knew Mr. Lincoln when he was Minister of War under President Arthur at Washington. The President had the very highest opinion of his high ability, and the very highest opinion of his perfect honesty. It is generally supposed that the words diplomacy and honesty are as far as the poles asunder in meaning; but our American friends are very frank in diplomatic affairs, and very honest. Mr. Lincoln is being invited right and left. Our country is being visited right and left. Another with Lord Salisbury is one of our middle-ages one bears good accounts of him. He is a handsome man, wears his beard and monocle after the English fashion, looks like an Englishman, has brown hair, and is sturdy of build, medium height, and of medium weight. He is called a brilliant conversationalist, but he talks well, sensibly, and with knowledge.

The visit of the German Emperor will keep many of the nobility in town longer than usual this season. His Majesty will not arrive at Balmoral until the 15th of September.

the Fatherland by a convoy of war-vessels. The Prince of Wales will meet him at Southsea, and several of Her Majesty's lieutenants will give her personal guest a salute. The naval review, in the Emperor's honour, will be held on the 5th of August. On the 9th His Majesty will return home again calling at Brussels en route, for a chat with the King about Congo affairs, no doubt. The latest news from Brussels is said to be good news; there are some rumours that the State of Congo has been put to rest, and will rely upon the most authoritative reports. The papers during the week have notified the coming of Ward and a dozen members of Stanley's rear-guard; it is even said they have arrived at Madrid. I can only say that it is only about two months ago I heard from Ward, who was on his way to the Falls, and without doubts to return home. An American correspondent, writing on the 1st of July, says that Stanley is on the point of starting on the strength of which lecture arrangements are being made for him both in England and America.

[illegible][illegible]

JULY 21.

The incidents of the last four weeks have brought out Africa, and in an impressive manner, the real character of the present war. Public opinion in all parts of Europe. They have shown the extreme sensitiveness of public opinion, especially in France and Russia, the gradual accretion of warlike symptoms, and the solid elements of resistance to what may be called the present *modus vivendi*. Public opinion, for a time, quivers at the slightest breeze, and it is this which reveals the profound and general belief that peace is at the mercy of an accident or a surprise. The very day after my last letter was posted, a foolish report threw the French into a frenzy of rage, and the Emperor, who was to have accompanied the German Emperor to Strasbourg, and there hold a review. Forthwith the fell on the horses—which, perhaps, was the object of the rumour—and the Parisian journalists, accusing the Emperor of cowardice, and of having been misled by the press, directed against the Italian King. The rumour bore in the morning died a sudden death before midnight, but those who started it, and killed it, cleverly described the project as one which had been formed by the Emperor's defence to Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi. The truth is that no such plan was ever designed, the King's route, as is usual, being determined beforehand, and carried out as laid down. The Emperor's personal appearance, however, may reflect that Royal travel has been arranged, like all other business, and did not give the sovereign credit even for common sense. No such journey could have been proposed even, except as a provocation, and the least thought should have convinced the Emperor that such a journey, if provoked, would be offered unless it were to be sharply followed up, and that, even should the opportunity of breaking the peace arrive, the ground of difference would not be put in the form of an insult to the Emperor, but in the form of a challenge. I thought it useful to test the vivacity of French feeling, and indicate how easily a storm-wave may be raised. As a matter of fact nothing of the kind was done, and the experiment was made by some of the most respectable and sensible of the French press. That, however, does not impair the political value of an incident which disclosed the great gulf which yawns between Italy and France.

Far different in importance is the question whether or not a military convention between Germany and Italy was drawn up and signed in Berlin. On this point, the German and Italian press on both sides are positive, and I see it stated that the existence of this convention is "admitted," yet nowhere, in authentic shape, can that admission be found. Considering the nature of the Tripoli League, and the ground it covers, one is at a loss to see, except on the basis of the assumption that the League has been signed, how it could have been so important that it should need a specific addition, such a convention has been signed, the sole reason for it must be that something had happened which is known only to a few, some impeding or disconcerting which called for immediate and counter preparation; and on that assumption, the League, as it is, is a very grave matter, for what can be said? The position in the East has been going from bad to worse for many months, no doubt, and the Italians have long dreaded a sudden attack from the French—a *coup de main* upon Genoa, Spezia, and even a landing near Rome. Had that happened, the Italian fleet would have been annihilated. Italy might have to fight side by side with Austria in order to prevent the M.-Mediterranean from becoming a "Slav lake," and you will have seen that the French have suppressed their squadron in the Levant, which means the concentration of their fleet in the Mediterranean. It is not a very pleasant thing more than all this at the bottom of things, justify a special military convention, unless it be a general contract, to be supplemented by details at a later period. However that may be, in France and Russia the report finds a ready belief, and also in Germany. I have no doubt that the German press cannot believe or contradict the report, and can only suppose that some steps were taken in Berlin which brought all the three Powers exactly on the same footing in regard to their military liabilities towards each other. The relation of Germany to the League of Nations is a matter of the highest importance, and other than equally defined, but in face of the growing complications and accentuated Sicilian development, it may well be that a little more pressure has been given to the duties of each of the south-west as well as in the south-east. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Sarrasin, in his mission to Paris, you will observe, was subsequently to the triumphal reception of King Humbert in Berlin; but it might have been foreseen. Now it is said that the General had no "political" mission, which may be quite true; but it is impossible to be so sure. M. Fraydoux, the French Minister of War, in 1870, would have met and not have talked over the military interest of the three countries and the contingencies in which the resources they supervise might be used. General Annenkoff, of Central Asian fame, went to see his brother-in-law receiver of the Russian Asiatic Squadron. It is, however, that his brother-in-law is a great and far-vided aide of a Russo-French alliance. In January, 1870, the Archduke Albert visited the Emperor Napoleon III. Though they signed no military convention, they discussed the subject matter of the Nile, and the Archduke, who was subsequently sent to Vienna on behalf of his master, but he imitated the Archduke. In like manner, one can reasonably doubt that the French at the Russian War Ministers have "exchanged views" as the phrase goes. If the Germans and Italians are put upon the same footing, the French are not. The well-informed respecting, let us say, the growing tendency of the French and Russian to combine their efforts, if possible, to break down or thwart the purposes of the League of Peace.

As to the movements of Russia, they are so long in the least degree equivocal. The marriage, or rather betrothal, of a Russian Grand Duke with Peter, the first cousin of the Czar, to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg, a fortuitous event which it breaks in on the *series* of alliances with Germany and Austria, and may be regarded as an informal recognition of the claim to the Serbian throne by Prince Karageorgewitch, who also married a Montenegrin princess. There is even a possibility that the Czar, which is not likely to come off, these girls, but that the marriage of the Czar's daughter to the Heir-Designate of the principo, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, being the more probable choice; for after all, the Black Mountain family is not royal. Yet, if the rumour were justified, the event, it is true, would be a great gain to the history. As it is, the Czar, who must have been strongly moved before he committed himself, has startled Europe by describing Montenegro as "the only prince so loyal friend of Russia," and by publishing the phrase in the official newspaper, "the only prince so loyal friend of Russia," but must have been caused by incidents which preceded it, and marks a deep suspicion of Germany and Austria—indeed, of all the Powers, England included, notwithstanding the fascinations of Sir Robert Bunsen. The language is all the more striking, as the Czar is not a man who has given the name of the Czar, and for years has always done their bidding. The Prince of the Mountain arms and disarms, quarrels with his neighbours or is at peace with them, lets loose fiery agitators, who used to worry the Turk but will now worry the Austrians, and the Czar, Nicholas, the reigning child, of a very accomplished man, has now gone home, and has begun to arm and organise his fighting men, so as to be ready for any emergency—and that is the most ominous of all the dark signs of coming war. We have, however, come to the end of the story—signs of a storm in the wind upon the rocky Serbian fastness above the waters of the Adriatic. Nor do we warn standing alone. The Agents of Secret Service are not about to keep high festival in the streets of the great cities, for the last 500 years of the Czar's reign, they have accepted an invitation to visit Cutine, the capital of the Black Mountain, that asylum of a body of fugitives from the lost field. So, you see, all things harmonise in this quarter. Since Milan gave up the

game by indicating the Russian influence in Belgrade and throughout the country has prevailed. The policy of Ristitch is at one with that of the Russian Minister Persian, an old hand skilled in Oriental Intrigue, while the re-entrance of the Metropolitan Michael, though the power of the orthodox church has been turned into the heavily weighted scale of Pan Slavism. The bribe held out to the Serbs is the revival of Old Serbia, and they hope to wrest from Austria the territories she acquired in 1878. It is significant also, of the Russian character of the foreign policy in Belgrade, that the Serbian Minister or agent at Sofia has been changed, and a person sent thither who is unfriendly to the ruling power in Bulgaria, which, at present, is the only Danubian State where a stout stand is made against the orders of the Emperor. The Russian Minister at Sofia, too, Russian gold is lavishly spent, and that floods of Russians are winning their way to Belgrade, as they did in 1870, a sure sign of coming trouble: and that the swarm of agents who get up riots and promote guerrilla outbreaks have begun to be sent to the Balkans, and to be directed by their teachings in the winter, perhaps before. In Roumania, M. Hittrové has not yet quite succeeded in thwarting the King and the patriotic party, but there is evidently a strong faction there which is willing to succumb to the Emperor's will. He is now surrounded by a small, but a falling, more or less under the influence of the war party, and the toast to the Montene-rin, as well as the intended marriage, together with the day exhibited in returning, the Emperor William's visit, are all signs of the Emperor's influence. It is probable that for more than twelve months he has authorized the spending on military preparation of some unspecified sum in excess of the Budget, which accounts for the great activity in the army. I believe it is money has been disbursed in the Balkans, and in Roumania, and in the Balkan columns," perhaps on magazine rifles: but in any case, the fact of this secret outlay has now leaked out, but its amount is kept back. The Czar, however, is, at present a peaceful man, and will require a great deal of what Carlyle used to call "hostile" money, before he will be able to do more than the same time the belief in Berlin is that the outlook for next year is blacker than it was, and every move of Russia's is narrowly watched by that incompatible Intelligence Bureau which is the Russian Great Staff, and by the "Ligian" political body over which the Emperor presides. Another stormy petrel has appeared. There is trouble in Crete, which, as a rule, gets into

a state of fever some months before an Eastern convulsion. It is said, on good authority, that the disturbed condition of the island arises out of local faction-lighting—the two parties belonging to the two principal houses, and that the "outs" and "ins," and that the Greeks are doing all they can to repress the disorder; but when it is necessary that six battalions of Turkish troops should be sent to the island from Syria, no one will look on the symptom without some misgiving.

It is not, however, the basis of the present development of the "depressions," the storm-centres, now visibly fermenting over the Mediterranean, the Danube, and the Neva. The best judges believe that the winter will be spent in accumulating their energy, and that the spring may see a long-growing tempest. Russia, it is held, will not be able to turn to Germany and Austria, and her antipathy has taken a decisive form, evident in the deferred visit of Alexander III. to Berlin, a sore grievance; in the Montenegro marriage and "toasts"; in the vigorous impetus imparted to the agitation from the Euxine to the Adriatic; in the order to arm Russia's fleet, and in the Russian Mobilization. So that we may apply to the Czar the words which Dryden levelled at Louis XIV.—

"Such deep designs of empire does he lay  
On them whose cause seems to take in hand."

France begins to think her army strong enough to meet any emergency, and she is not without an opportunity, which Russia may provide, there are, however, nervous efforts to restrain the turbulent elements which might force the hand of either of the two principals, and prevent them from judging what is the proper time. In that there may be a possibility of a general peace, and a cessation of popular passion is always possible. So far as I can judge, the big war will not be upon us before the spring, and even then the parties interested in breaking the pace may not think themselves ready; but the signs do certainly show the position on the ground, and the relations of the two opponents to the pressure of events. All the real causes of conflict remain in full operation, and have, indeed, deepened with the lapse of years. France hungry for the Rhine, desires to punish Italy, is anxious to turn us out of Egypt, and would fain plant her standards in Persia and Morocco, and would lead her armies to Constantinople, and becoming lord over the Lower Danube and the Balkans, together with all which that implies. Who can doubt that active causes of such potency may at any moment produce the effects to which all, however they may brag, look forward with

**RAILWAY FROM SOUTH GRAYTON TO THE COAST.**

**—TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.**

Sir.—The Glen Innes and Grayton project are in high degree of interest to the wayward people of South Grayton and Guyra via the Orara and the Dorrigo cord brushes. This further investigation for the purpose of building the coast and more profitable than is yet discovered between New England and the coast is characterized as a scheme for the purpose of dotting the long-tail of the Glen Innes line. It is well known that the Glen Innes line will involve heavy work and great outlay, and that the country rich and fertile is not so well adapted to the work and is unproductive. These facts alone would justify the Minister for Works in using the machinery as his disposal. It is believed that the Minister has been furnished with clear information, stating that not only can a far less expensive route be found, but a route that will be more profitable to the people of the Glen Innes and New South Wales can boast of. I can assert, without

fear of discovery of the fact, that the route proposed to be surveyed will pass through lands owned by the State of New York, and that the Government of the United States is in the colony, and country magnificently watered. Under these circumstances the Minister would feel that his duty did not order a full investigation of the proposed route, and I am quite sure the general public, who will have to pay the cost of the line from New England to the coast, will consider the Minister for Works is not doing his duty in not making a full investigation of the proposed line. But I wish to state that the survey of this proposed line will be a difficult and very arduous undertaking, involving considerable time, owing to much of the route being through a swampy and wooded country, in which no horseman can ride, and there are very few points from which an observation can be made. The Minister for Works is to be commended for his promptness in making the survey, and that unfortunately the weather, as well as the time of year, is unsuitable for the undertaking. The gentleman who undertakes the task will have a very difficult and very unpleasant duty to perform.

I am, &c.  
JULIO.  
EUGENE F. RUDDER.

**THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I read with great interest your forcible leader in yesterday's paper on the disgraceful management displayed in connection with the unfinished condition of the North Shore Railway, and I am sure that the public will sympathize with me in the matter to completion. When the present 11 miles of railway were being made a very large number of persons bought building plots, and the land was sold at a high price, and as soon as the line should be opened, no one anticipating that after spending some \$200,000 in constructing the line, it should be left in the condition in which it now lies to remain absolutely useless. This line passes through the greatest suburban country round Sydney, and settlements have been made on both sides of it, and the people are dependent on the railway for their money spent is a dead loss to the country, and at present the line is a laughing-stock to all who travel through the beautiful district traversed by it.

July 25.

CHATSWOOD.

**EPPE'S COCOA—HEALTHY AND COMFORTING.**—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the circulation and nutrition of the human system, Dr. J. C. Eppe has discovered the health-giving properties of the application of the laws properties of well-selected Cocoa. Mr. Eppe has provided our brains with a most healthy and delicious food. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that the human system can be built up with most strength and vigor, and resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are dwelling around us ready to attack the system, and the only way to keep ourselves well-fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame, is by the use of pure Cocoa, as supplied by Eppe's Cocoa, for all ailments. Sold in 4-oz. packets, by grocers, labelled thus—James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.—**ADVT.**

We have attempted to refer in previous columns to the "Women's Column," the "Kitchen Column," the "Boudoir Column," the "Cookery," and general surroundings; we trusted each other on the management of boys, girls, lovers, and husbands; we have over each other's want of mental and moral culture, but we have not been able to do so yet, we have ventured to touch upon the subject of each other's manners. Every should be the case, a few additional or and suggestions, delivered in no spirit of criticism, may not be unacceptable.

The manners of the different women of our daily round of social duties and pleasures varied as their faces and persons. A certain refinement, a certain grace, a certain genuine development from within,—the precision of character and feeling, added to the tenuous, sweet wish of dispensing happiness to all, and the slightest look of breeding. How amusing was their formal alien growth, that appears to have been mistaken on a nature all untrained to it. Instead of putting forth the buds and the blossoms of the flower of womanhood, the puffed-up, is continually occupied in the cruel, parasitic "feelings" for admiration! flattery!

The manners of the average American (yes, like George Washington, too) are not so much a matter of coming down upon myself, the severe displeasure of my fair readers who prefer the sincere record of impressions: are not good manners, in my opinion, a matter of spontaneous good nature for another, circles, happily not all, there is a man who introduced into a strong company of people, a man who was a member of it beyond a shadow of doubt, but snubbed for of being too agreeable, would be swiftly aggravating to find out that he was not a member of it, and that, wasting all your social sweetness on a man, and with your daughter just coming out, husband very nearly blackballed, perhaps, and the daughter, too, blackballed, established, "it won't do to make useless acquaintance." "They may be very nice people, but they are not the type of people you want to know." "Typical women of this class confidently expect to be snubbed by the men of the A-1, and the B-2, and the C-2, and of them, even; and as regards going to the theatre, they are not to be invited to one must really consider: it seems just

The dear friend listens and sympathizes; he shakes his head, and says how true it is that what a fund of worldly wisdom is contained in those circular utterances; and over her head tea tells it to another near acquaintance; and so her head again, and adds with a sigh that she would really be a very nice woman if she were so terribly ambitious. But after all this she might expect with a father who — "And so the *whos* of society go round, and their turning the sweet flowers of gentleness and loving kindness, the true refinement of the heart, that is born of a meek and quietness, the winning grace that comes of an unselfish nature.

[illegible]

shall woman, intoxicated to a certain degree, the notice her eleventh brought her opposite sex, deliberately, and in the woman, neglect the lady guests in her own turn, and the ladies, in their turn, to throw on their husbands and brothers a She produced an effect, of course, which to do. The men, flattered by her evidence of their charms, looked upon her as a great discrimination, indeed, and they were not a little surprised at the relations of their enthusiasm. That they could expected to do, in the face of such breach of good manners. For though many women in these days who find great sure in the free range of the conversation their mental effort, and rather than the other sex demands, and rather than the "intellectual monotony" of it let them, in the capacity of hostesses have sufficient *acres-fair*, and show

conversant enough with the elements of life to hille their presence on such occasions. It is not difficult to take a high to the root of the matter, work a complete "pluck up the social fictions," with its concomitant selfishness, hypocrisy, and ambition, and have them birth, and which enter so largely into the daily lives of ordinary women. But the matter of time, and a work bearing upon much greater magnitude than that of which we have a little to say in the mean time, is a thing which is not to be taken as we assume a virtue if we have it not, and in the very effort constant practice will into habit and become in time an expression of genuine good feeling.

There can be little doubt that the finest and most attractive manners are those which can be acquired by effort, but everyone, old and young, should be able to do so, and to be able to do so for the common interests; and make them for which can deal in pleasant bright phrases.

brood and universal application, on the bitterness of class distinctions, or phantasy of the drawing-room lion-hunter are rare gifts, and belongs generally to the work of the artist. The artist, however, looks at life broadly and sympathetically, and his work is not a mere expression of a certain artistic pleasure in the possible fictions and peculiar or unexpected developments of a woman of the kind will never—as I do more than once—when called to write a "star" during the visit of some planet, moving in a different orbit, attract attention entirely to the new-comer, relegating to the background the old, the former and less socially important celebrities, whose fall will cause her to depart with the having become suddenly and consciously extinct.

These women, believe me, have given the worst manners that are the greatest of the age. They are the greatest of the worst. They are an evil of the age.

there etiquette. They are so afraid of getting that instead of trusting to instinct, that about between different theories, and right. There is a foolish custom still among some few "sticklers for etiquette" of a few people together in a room leaving them unattended to the only entrance to them under the circumstance looking at each other like mutes. "Why to Australia two or three years ago," said to me not long since. "I've to various houses, and very rarely to anyone. I remember on one occasion

the whole evening, a stranger, without being spoken to or, perhaps, without even entering. A cheerful form of address arising from what? From a foolish doing something that may not be excusable. Of course, in a large assembly, either public or private, introductions on a wide scale are inevitable. Even so a few judiciously chosen words are very effective to the general satisfaction. But when this is ruled out of the time in a party of three or four, it becomes absurd, and is one which every hostess will avoid. The comfort or pleasure of her guests, should

—fashionable be or not. The Austrian manner, as a rule, wants "a good deal of abandon" than the Frenchwoman, or is the tasteless educated class of Americans. There is a sense, a spontaneity, a quick, intelligent appreciation of the gifts—though the have them naturally, but they do not know how to refresh and charming. Of course, this of "abandon" (for which we can hardly find an exact synonym) unless accompanied by an excellent natural and refined and grace is the very reverse of what is intended. It is something very different to the loud, boisterous manner which we see specimens come from the States, and which is always an offensive and tasteless. I have seen women with a good deal of "abandon" who struck a false note altogether. The Frenchwoman, I am afraid that it does not come a sensuous, pleasure-loving nature in which principle was sacrificed to habit, indulgence, and that the certain, easy manner of the Frenchwoman is not the relaxing of the entire mental and moral life. These types are too disagreeable to need up-

After all, therefore as we will, from a surer view, we always, sooner or later, arrive at the point, just the tree that is so the root produce the finest fruit in the manner that is the simple, unstudied expression of a sincere, earnest, and noble nature is the most winning manner of all. The way into the minds of one of the characters in the little child's book called the "Lampbrush" I suppose we have all pored over at some time. It is a very quintessence of the human mind, and the way in which, in this particular thought, the character in question, observes this individual, of whom both name and sex at this lapse of time, would have a fine manner you must cultivate, my dear; you must cultivate the habit

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE BURN.  
Mr. Crick is on the war-path again. That women are not to have too much and that for his part, he shall "never say a word" against the college, is the motto of the South Wales. When a politician of Mr. Age and standing takes up such a position alarming, Sir Henry Parkes thinks either then he is but a neophyte in those matters (misguided man) would even give the vote to not only university education, but the vote to the "old" College of the "old" year-old hall" which, of course, settles the John Stuart Mill expressed himself in of giving women equal privileges with men, moreover, in his noted work "Subjection of Women," declared that "the rights were gained, and women, from men, were not to be ruled, but to rule."

Stuart Mill never knew Mr. Clark. With had he fallen under the charm of that sensitive, yet unassuming eloquence, what risk of flesh might have followed? Tuesday, the 10th inst., the 18th of the month of June, 1840, the Women's College University Endowment, marked an era in our national existence, a grand step in the direction of progress, and refinement. For history proves that in no civilization has there been a woman in power and power to her rightful and exalted position, and under favourable social conditions, and extended educational advantages, will continue to rise until at last she shall stand out as the woman nobly planned "that all eyes should be turned to her, and that she should be the increase of knowledge in the higher branches of education until a woman for the simpler life of the life. She may be able to admire in the life of the high heroic grandeur of an Aeschylus, or the beauty of a beauty to be found in the human body, but she will be lost in the Greek tragedians into the kitchen with the detriment of her paludings and pastry, to dam her husband's and children's social poetry will be but another bright link in the chain of the progress of the movement of the present. And there is no risk this should not be possible; there are instances in which it has been achieved.

knowledge is a dangerous thing," but, as ocean of truth and knowledge widens to women humble, and woman are so to the rule of the world, the world is worthily gained and applied, as we see suppose it would not be, every lowly daughter would be pregnant with a meaning never had before, as the undeveloped mind, the great, the human responsibility, the possibilities of evil and good, the neglect, the untold good that may follow significant action conscientiously performed.

And for single women—women who strike out a career for themselves, rather than follow the path of duty, the path that diminish year by year—the Women's University Endowment Bill will be an inestimable boon. It will provide the means for healthy exercise, and pleasant, stimulating work; it will give them that feeling of trust in themselves, that feeling of trust in life, without which no woman can be true to her life. Carruthers has begun his Ministry

well FAUST

— TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

Sir,—I notice your pugilistic correspondence in this morning's *Herald* dated "Woman." I am sure it was not written by one of the gentler sex, as it is quite ungentlemanly, and the abuse suggested will present itself to the minds of your readers. Think, if you can, of the effect of the epithets "black" and "black" on the eyes of us who will say, "Black Johnson" or "Blackie Pet." Perhaps the idea of your correspondence to have a lady (?) exponent of the "mobile and manly" sense in woman's sword and thrust student to receive a well-directed left-hander would most likely retaliate by scratching the instructor or putting her back hair down. And she never lets it rust.

I am, &c.

July 24. A MISOGA

**CAVALRY FORCES OF NEW SOUTH**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW HERALD.**

Sir,—As military matters are now being discussed, and a question of conscription to offer you what I think a valuable suggestion. We have at the present moment about 60 young men in the telegraph department, who are being trained by Government, and I would want some other enlistment than hard riding in the tropics. I would therefore suggest that some of these men be sent to the Cavalry, and be made Troop, and instructed in the usual cavalry drill in the service. The cavalry and mounted infantry are the best troops for the tropics, and the Cavalry music is in the happy possession of the service is always retained, and I am reliably informed that the Cavalry and mounted infantry are their own men, and are not drafted into the districts, where they are drafted as operators into the districts, where they would be valuable as operators in the already-formed corps. The expense to Government would be small, and the benefit to the Cavalry would be great.

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**PURRERS AND GROWLERS**

I am an old matron. I have no son-in-law! When I have—! It makes me quite uncomfortable to think of the lectures they shall come if I live long enough to witness the inevitable of bottled-up indignation at the manners and customs of husbands in general that shall be upon their devoted heads. In the meantime I shall be of advantage to give a good round rap over the ears of some of my own daughters who are too much after the sons and law of other mothers' sons. I shall be glad to see the entrance to the Women's Column with Mona Caird on one side of the globe.

Sir Alfred Stephen and his Divorce Bill, other, there seems to be something radically wrong with the man, just now. Which he would not be, if he were not so much the worse half is to blame, as difficult to begethably both, to the most of the incomprehensible in manners, and other sometimes in of them. Yes, manners, for if the were lost into the world, they would be of mutual politeness, and womanly whining masculine grumbling, have caused the domestic lute, which first plays flat and then

There are two great diseases into which he may, and wives too, to say nothing of his and divided, namely, pureness and gratitude. The first is the one, Gatty's passage the two kintens: one that is the cause and the other which evinced no of pleasure whatever was done for it by the constant disappointment to its and sister and sister, and the same similar examples in the world not of There are people—men and women, whose appreciation of the least attention, who make themselves the center of the world, because they purr when they are pleased and to radiate a genial warmth around. Their if all enmity has not been purged away, are

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trian, of taking everything for granted, can only be checked by an hourly effort to recognize kindnesses and to overcome the temptation to pass audibly. It is a sign of respect to be more like their own native-born. A natural history recollects not a purring organ; the good comfortable tabbies of Old England. Recently they agree with the mother-car-caller this her too impulsive kitten— "I am not sure that you are yourself," by thanking people for what they do for you; yet did not deserve it and had not a right to it? Isn't it quite right of them to feed you and keep you warm? I shamed to see you make yourself so grateful for gratitude for every trifle. Let your mother think you are a little more. Take everything as a matter of course and keep his feelings to himself and please to respect him all the more. It keeps up friends' interest when they are not too sure to

The sequel in the parable showed that the purser found out his mistake after having night chilled off all his friends and set to work to conquer "that fire-breathing choking in the throat." The purser was not going to let anyone enjoy to do something which pride does not honor, and well would it be if "Pusey-general" would reform in like manner.

Wives are curious creatures. They will live with a great deal that one would not expect to get along with. But they have no idea of the dream of all true women is to find some from whom they can receive "true guidance" return for loving obedience," but they will live with a great deal short of that; and if they are not satisfied with what comes in at the door leave does "not fly to the window, if there receive but cut counter!" What a beautiful word it is, suggestive of old-fashioned days of courtly politeness bygone—old-fashioned days when the sign of a good Christian wife was her good looks and her with its companion, chivalry. Here and there may flourish in the house of a dear old grandpa but in younger households, though there are pleasant prospects to visitors, there is a certain softness and sweeten daily life, and so daily life needs plenty of home sug-

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make it endurable. There is a deal to try  
temper in those offices to which they are  
sed; abundance of paper and vinger is  
served, but very little butter; and the student  
s must resist meat in the worst of the head-  
caused by work, is apt to destroy softness of  
ners. Moreover, women who have only to  
what they are "allowed," little know the fre-  
sioned to the bread-winner, who is dragged at  
refuses to move, and is looked upon as a story  
because everybody cannot have everything  
fancy.

And women, too, have much to try  
all the more, perhaps, because their day of  
the world is but a brief one. They are  
an uncomfortable way of thinking after  
been stitching, cooking, menag, sorting, sew-  
and minding the children all day long, the  
has done nothing. They even consider the  
might dress more fashionably, or take her

change from the morning dress; and it came  
good far towards putting beauty-loving bipped  
a good temper.

But to return to courtesy,—when the raps-  
temper abated for the man, and the freewill  
nerves at their best for the woman, his  
doubt it was difficult to summon up  
and purposes enough for small amenities,  
it were possible, how changed would be the  
family life. During the period of coarseness  
is accustomed to soft words, love tokens, presents  
flowers, and no fault finding. No sooner  
homey even than all this is changed, and  
well for her if she can get away from him  
with pure and not a regular groveler. It  
is badly cooked the late "sweet Dorothy" is  
whereas the flowers arranged with much loving  
are not noticed at all. He does not prize

unity hail now, but is apt to remark that  
society. After dinner, the song she has pro-  
never asked for, and she sits still, and does  
not hang over her work as you do, and  
she is not so kind to the slaves. Probably  
perfectly kind and loves her truly, unfortu-  
nately she is not so deeply as you are, and  
deeply that it is not quite apparent enough on  
surface, and somehow her brightness has  
dimmed from a wast of the love-duty and  
defenses and attentions of weak men, and  
she is not so kind to the slaves, but she  
women are mostly what men make them, and  
like children. They do not at all appreciate  
unprofitable servants, to whom duty is no  
prize, but blossom under the encouragement  
of praise and petting, and long to be  
loved, and to be loved equally both, whereas  
men are drawn in an atmosphere of peace. A  
single dwell from each centre; children

la cat and dog, or brothers who are as grumpy as their sisters, certainly heading; and towards the misery of marital homes is the fitting themselves for the office of household grumblers. On the contrary, peaceful families by a process of natural evolution a perfect faculty of purring, and by the transmission of acquired habits, producing a race in whom his scratching are unknown, and who shall de into cosy Tibes and Tibbies under the sustaining home courtesy.

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It is not that her eyes are brown and limpid ; it is

It is not that her eyes are brown and limpid; it is not that her lips are rosy and curved, or her hair a "net to catch the sunbeams." It is not that she moves with a quiet grace and dignity that is charming to the eye and soothing to the mind. No! She has the glow of youth, the freshness which she has the lovefulness of a lofty, generous, enthusiastic nature; she has the softness of maternal, sweet and true. She has depths unfathomed of character; few can measure the charity she practices—the intellectual impetus she gives to those who surround her—her calmness and self-control, her firmness and tenacity of purpose she possesses. And yet, whatal, she is as simple, as free from affectation as her little five-year-old daughter! No one, to look at her now, talking and laughing over there with one of the poor people, would think of her as having attained the heights that she herself had scientific and literary attainments of no mean order. She stands, her hands loosely clasped together, her pale grey dress hanging in soft folds round her shapely figure, and I hear her feet ripple up and down and see her head nodding like a child's.

"I have been here, my dear, always, till that time

There is something more than mere brilliancy and beauty in the costumes now to be seen in "Yeomen of the Guard" and "Joseph's Sweetheart." There is education, for in both cases, but more particularly in that of Mr. Robert Buchanan's adaptation, the costumes are designed to give an impression of the designs by the best authorities in dress, and representing, as they do, two distinct periods in costume, they are interesting on an account alone. The advance made in matters of this kind on the stage is late upon the world, and it is bestowed on it in this limited space. But the time should be recalled that not only is much more spent on dress behind the footlights, but there is general desire on the part of the public to obtain a glimpse of the beauties of the costumes. George Rignold, for instance, has consulted the available authority for the scenery and dressmaker to be used in the forthcoming revival of "Julius Caesar." It may be anticipated that Mr. Alfie will be the first of the present time to give us as precise and faithful as they will doubtless be, fine, while we may confidently expect correctness

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

If this scheme can be brought to a really money-saving issue, and if the public take proper interest in the results, it will be a most successful experiment on the basis of a national orchestra, such as Melbourne has now out of the materials gathered-together since for her Exhibition concert. At any rate, we must not neglect to applaud the generous action of the gentlemen referred to, and to wish the enterprise every success.

As in this practical age of ours it is customary to gauge the worth of almost everything by the "£ s. d. measure," it is a fact worth noting that for the past fortnight Sydney has been favoured with really good performance of operas at prices so low as to be almost generally charged for the best of the concert. In all reasonableness, it is little enough to be demanded for the privilege of hearing an opera requiring a staff of some half-a-hundred performers, the more when the highest charge is reduced to such low a figure as £ 1. 10. 0. The people have had opportunities for which they should be thankful. Performances which are good as well as cheap have an enormous influence in elevating public taste, and it is because what is good is usually too costly to be within reach of the masses that those who are in a position to do good are so often called "popular" is almost a synonym for "worthless."

With the good orchestra which Mr. John Solomonowich has placed under Mr. Harrison's direction, and with such operatic artists as Miss Lillian Tree, Miss Flora Grappner, Mr. Kolgot Anton, and Mr. Theodor Sigurdson, it is not surprising that the house goes without saying that the performances have been of no inferior stamp. With most of these artists their success came as a matter of course, but Signor Buzzi has fairly surprised us. Though a foreigner, who for a month or so has been unable to sing at all, he has yet shown so much so diligently that he is able to creditably fill an important part in an English opera where much disadvantage falls to his share. We have often had to

[illegible]

I notice a poor "pantaloon" now, fast all into the "loam and slippered" stage, standing many paces away, hand on heart, and eyes on the dial of Time, still making "a few" figures on the dial of Time, still making "a few" his mistress's eyebrow," which she laughs her over with her lady friends, and then throw the fire and forgets. I see the girl who crushed through five seasons, and who is bored with the world, and who is bored with the stolidity of all sorts of beautiful possibilities, and look fagged and worn and indifferent—one most tragic of all the sights of this loveless, life-of-fact age. There is the good, true woman who desires only that her girls should be happy and healthy, and live nobly, manly, and whose life is bound up with their joys and sorrows; and the worldly, selfish mother, whose keen eye measures her daughter's chances of a "good haul" in the marriage market, and who, when she sees a young man, wags her tongue and sends, poor youth, away with a persistence and perseverance worth better cause. There is the dowdy, intelligent woman, with a sharp, eagle nose, short-cut hair, and spectacles, who talks of women's rights, and who is a "strong" woman, and whose "eyes are dead," and there is the vapoury woman, who is quite content with the clock that stands boldly at her through an eye-glass.

"There is a plump maiden of, perhaps twenty years of age, who has been married some time, whose deeper folds are as pink as her fair, rosy cheeks. As she walks past my corner I energetically playing her fan, and chattering for breathlessly to a dark young man, who majestically by her side, with an air of constraint, yet despairing protest at so much exertion. She is dressed in a simple, but in a lordly manner, and magnanimous endeavor to hide a yawn, and appear all with that superb and lofty air of patronage which inexperienced girls somehow seem to find so satisfying, but which gives birth in older and inflammable hearts to a wild desire to take the seat of honor. And now she is passing before me, and I cannot avoid looking at her with some admiration and mortifying position. He will get all that beautiful stock of conceals washed out of his elegantly goot-up manners. I am sure that is a nice girl, sweet womanly, not overburdened with brains, good and affectionate and warm-hearted, for she smiles so sweetly and looks so happy. A very good-looking personage sitting on a sofa far from mine—a pale, shabby, neglected little woman, who glances up warmly and indignantly at this vision of rose-coloured beauty, at this vision stocks, shakes hands, and makes a few inquiries, in spite of the contemptuous stare. As mine with a haughty and sarcastic air while she sits there, and the other companion is occupied; but while by her glance glancing indifferently round, until he has caught sight of somebody at the other side of the room. "There's Mrs. ——" he says, "let us go." The girl takes the little lady's small kindly, smiles and nods at her, and goes off smilingly to Mrs. ————, a smiling countenance. This lady carries an eyeglass, she has a habit of levelling at everyone she addresses her, and which says as plainly as

could possibly do—"And pray, who are my  
Her husband is a good-sartorial man,  
could consider the drawing-room as his terri-  
tively round their drawing-room  
evening, even when it is full of company, a  
great disgust of his more ambitious wife, ex-  
tolling every chair about three feet away from  
himself, and the other women, and the girls  
in proof of the power man's vulgarity, I like him  
than his wife, as she stands there, crying me-  
tally friend in pink, with her supercilious,  
stare, and that hard, disagreeable expression  
her thin lips, as she estimates quickly a  
woman's dress, and the Vainity Fair, and  
many illusions, that woman!

As the crowd parts a little just at this mo-  
ment, I catch sight of such an unhappy young face,  
down, but also on the other side of the room,  
a young man, with a pale, earnest face, and  
in soft, creamy white, just relieved again  
dark, pointed leaves of some flowering plant  
back. She is watching—her whole soul is  
pure-looked but troubled eyes—a couple of  
minutes in a sort of dreamy reverie, and  
and I am very much interested in  
another indeed. One of them is a fair  
fellow of about six-and-twenty, and of a  
bending towards a beautiful girl,  
eyes as blue as the sky. He seems to be  
watching her little intoxicated by their light  
for after one quick look round, he lays  
hand on hers, and I fancy I see the  
looking girl opposite furtively and swiftly  
away a tear. "—O wonder  
—O wonder—there?—I have heard  
story of Elvira and Piffine over again. I  
But if love were a voluntary act, and not an  
unreasoning passion, I know which of those  
girls should inspire me with it!"

"If you simpler sweets we have to choose among  
Woman's taste bends her loath, and give  
—tongue—"

O gorgeous plumes—plumes, on these no hearts are  
before me!—I have seen the like of these  
I think it is Elvira we love and not Piffine."

I have been watching at intervals, for  
half-hour, as I have watched many eyes  
before me, and I have seen many a woman  
who stands out among the rest, as the emblem  
of all that a woman should be. She is my

lines:—

"And, she spoke such good thoughts natural, as if she  
always thought them;  
She had sympathies so rapid, open, from as bird on  
bough—  
Just as ready to fly out as woe, whichever way  
besought them:  
In the birchen-wood a chirrup, or a cock-crow in  
the grange.  
In her utmost lightness there is truth, and often she  
speaks lightly;  
Has a grace in being gay which even mournful  
seems to spare,  
For the root of some grave, earnest thought is under-  
struck so rightly  
As to justify the tollage and the waving doors  
above."

There is the spiced hour again, her cheeks  
pink and dewy, her eyes to stare. She makes one  
think of musk and violets and orange-blossom scented  
groves. But that is not the fair young man with  
her:—for which I am glad. I do not see the face of  
the golden-haired Madonna, but imagine it smiling  
once more.

My ideal woman is going too—is gone! I shall see nothing sweeter or better than she to-night. I will go home and sleep; perhaps dream of some of the forms and faces that pass before me in that interesting phantasmagora that we call “a Sydney assembly.”

### III.—CHOICE FLOWERING GARDEN

So many choice flowering shrubs suitable for a small garden can now be obtained from our Sydney nursery, that it is not only possible, but that every amateur gardener should more freely attempt their cultivation. If one takes a stroll through our various suburbs and notes the many gardens under cultivation, the first thing to strike the experienced eye is the inferior quality of the plants, the shrubs and flowers being small, stunted, and the little variation in the style of ornamentation adopted. One garden with some few exceptions may fairly be taken as a representative of the whole. Why is it so? Surely it cannot be for want of taste, for the gardeners are mostly of the educated, intelligent and cultivated persons, and patrons of the fine arts, who readily appreciate the superior qualities of a higher class of plants than those they are growing, when brought under their notice; and in many cases it cannot be for want of means, for the gardeners are generally well-to-do, and well-versed in the names and habits of many most desirable varieties of plants, and the requirements of a little more care in their cultivation. Suburban lands are so very expensive that it is not surprising that many of our gardeners, therefore, may more readily, when making a selection of plants to obtain only the very best varieties of a suitable character. It is in this respect that our Horticultural Societies can do so much good; they bring under the notice of the public the many beautiful and valuable shrubs and plants which our cultivation can produce. The man who says, "I am so very fond of flowers," and straightaway makes a garden, and in a little while neglects it because it demands so much attention and care, or because some disappointment is met with in the result, is not doing his duty to the true gardeners. To encounter and overcome the many difficulties and losses, and a host of other troubles that beset the path of the amateur gardener are he can become experienced or, he successfully, requires a great deal of patience and perseverance, and a good deal of knowledge for the successful living thing is an understanding to understand—things which break by asserting instinct the proper treatment to receive, and by which they respond most gratefully by unfolding their varied beauties in recognition of the master who has so kindly and lovingly provided for them as the horse or the dog instinctively distinguishes the master who loves it for his sake alone. We therefore propose to offer some advice to amateurs in regard to selecting, planting, and cultivating for the best of the choicest in our nursery, shrubs suitable to the climate similar to that of the neighbourhood of Sydney. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that only a very few plants will flourish if planted on the south side of a close paling fence, under the shadow trees, or in the shade of a building. The plants they may do so for a time, but eventually they will cease growing, and fall an easy prey to the numerous insect pests ever on the watch to attack the sick and the weak. When an amateur is pondering over the method in which to plant a flower, or a shrub, or a tree, he would do well later vexation were he to determine at once whether his house is to be surrounded by flowers or by trees, because the two classes cannot subsist together in a small area. The trees usually selected for a small garden are the *Camphor* (paper tree), *Camphor* (schima male), Pittosporum undulatum, *Picus* insignis, and others of a robust nature, and between these, or a few feet in front, are to be seen various small flowering plants. Now, what chance is there for the plants in the neighbourhood of robbers of the soil, whose roots will extend from fifty to a hundred feet, and gobble up all water and nourishment, however frequently applied to the more delicate growing plants, the proprietor of the garden, or the amateur, will be the cause of his flowers failing to succeed after such liberal treatment? It must be thoroughly understood that the majority of the plants mentioned below stand no chance of succeeding if planted in the shade of a tree, or a shrub, or a building. The *Brumeliads* (*Franseria*), if better known, would surely be freely planted. If some of them are fairly hardy, very sweetly scented, and produce abundance of flowers of a soft blue and lavender colour during the warm part of the year. They require a warm sunny position, and a soil of a rich, loamy, well-drained nature, and should be done at the end of winter. The most suitable kinds are *B. confertiflora*, *B. uniflora*, and *B. macrantha*. We have also seen plants of *B. calceola* major and *B. violacea grandiflora* growing excellently in the border, but these latter require some shade, and a soil of a rich, loamy, well-drained nature, and a hardy little shrub that will grow almost anywhere, but will berry only in a cold climate; it is handsome for its foliage alone, and will flower several times in a year, even in June and July, resembling much with a dense mass of tiny orange-yellow blossoms. Another very hardy and dwarf compact shrub, with flowers of exquisite fragrance, resembling orange blossom, is evergreen, very hardy, and requires no pruning. The *Alamanda* *neffolia*, although classed as a stove plant in the nursery, grows as such, will do well in unexposed situations, and will produce a large, orange-red and bell-shaped, are produced in clusters freely through the summer; and, like the *Brumeliads*, these plants are deciduous. The *Gardenia* tribe, of which there are several varieties, are much valued for their strong-scented, large white flowers. The *G.* *speciosa*, the choicest kinds are somewhat tender, and difficult to manage, being subject to frequent injury from black scale. The best remedy for this is a good washing with warm water and soft soap, and a liberal application of well-rotted manure and water, and to the roots.



capital and charges other than working expenses. In 1868 the gross receipts were \$2,401,107; the payments from working expenses, \$1,654,319; and the net receipts from other sources, \$746,788. The net receipts from other than working expenses, \$386,758.

**DEPUTATIONS.**

**SHORTLAND IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

A deputation from the Photographic Association of New South Wales waited on the President of Public Instruction yesterday to urge that shortland should be introduced into the curriculum of the High schools. The deputation consisted of the president of the association (Mr. Samuel Cook), and Messrs. A. Cunningham, H. Graham, J. E. Cunningham, F. W. Jones, and G. J. New.

Mr. Cook said that at the inaugural meeting of the association he had a short time ago a resolution was passed to the effect that a deputation, consisting of himself, the president, and other members, should be appointed to draw the attention of the Government to the question. He said that the Government had been very friendly connected with it should wait upon the Minister for Public Instruction for the purpose of illustrating his deputation.

Mr. Carruthers would be pleased to make provision for the teaching of photography in the Public schools.

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. COOK, on behalf of the deputation, expressed the assurance of the Minister with very great pleasure that a few of the subjects named in the list of subjects taught in the high and superior schools, and he thought that in a review of the curriculum of the deputation did not expect that short-hand would be taught with the same regularity day by day as other subjects embraced in the curriculum—short-hand would be studied in a way which was prejudicially affecting the present studies of pupils. Mr. Carruthers might authorize the introduction of short-hand into the schools, but in a way which might deprive half an hour or an hour to the subject on two or three days of each week.

**CASTLE HILL SHOWGROUND.**

Yesterday morning a deputation waited on the Minister for Lands with regard to the transfer of the Castle Hill showground to the Government, accompanied by Messrs. Noble and Ritchie, M.L.A.s, and it was urged that as a certain piece of land had been dedicated to recreation purposes, and the Government were desirous of the ground for use as a showground, there should be no delay in making the transfer in time.

to allow the society opportunity to make use of ground made for the forthcoming election.

Mr. BREWSTER replied that the matter of the transfer was in the hands of the proper authorities, and it would be completed as early as possible. In the meantime, the society need have no objection to continuation in preparing the grounds by the erection of sheds and other outbuildings, so as to make it ready for use at the coming show. Only necessary arrangements had to be completed with, and then the transfer would be complete.

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PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

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CARCOAR, PARANÁ.

Stock passing through by train: Five trucks carrying Cows to Hamburgo, Allied Wilkins, Llaneros and Co.; two trucks loaded with manure to Navarra, P. N. Company to Richmond; 6 trucks rams, Grongral to

Bourke, Pearson, consignees. **FORBES, FRIDAY.**

22,5365 weathers, from Wallaseburg Grange, R. M. Jones owner: 4000 weathers, from Brimley, J. M. Jones owner: 2500 weathers, from Brimley, J. M. Jones owner: 1000 mixed stock, from Monaro to Mickey's Plains, James W. Jones owner: 2400 weathers, from Kadins to Warren, G. McPhailany owner.

**TENTERFIELD, PENNY.**  
One hundred and twenty bellows were taken to Homebush from Newbold station (3), Newbold district, N. Dunn owner.

**THARGOMINDAH (3), PENNY.**  
Ninety-six mixed fairs from Maroo to Newbold, N. Dunn owner: 200 mixed fairs, from Darling Downs and Western Land station: 200 fairs from Mount Margaret to Bourke, Moode, Dunnington and Ingalls.

**WILCANNIA, PENNY.**  
The steamer Pilot left down-stream yesterday, with 70 bales Moolah wool, being the first of the year's crop. On 28 she left with 100 bales of 6 Warranunga, and 100 bales larval sheepskins, all for the Melbourne market. Teams arrived yesterday for the truck and

A gentleman, who declines to disclose his name, has presented to the vicar of St. George's, Cardiff, a sum sufficient to endow the church in perpetuity with £150 a year.







## divertissements

MR. FRANK FANWELL has informed the Assembly that he intends to move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish gambling altogether.

His Customs revenue yesterday amounted to £4867 4s. 3d.

NEW ZEALAND hemp has sold at easier prices in the London market.

A MAN who was found in a destitute condition at Albany states that he was one of the Melbourne unemployed, and that he received a free pass to Newgate, and that from that place he came on to Albany.

SNOW is reported to have fallen in several districts.

The Government Astronomer's forecast of the weather is: Clearing on southern part of coast, but still unsettled, with some rain and strong southerly winds; north of Newcastle strong southerly gales; inland generally fine.

A STEAMBOAT which was employed in the construction of a viaduct at Melbourne has been killed by having his head crushed between two blocks of stone.

THE Auditor-General, in his annual report, certifies that the total actual credit balance on the 31st December, in Sydney and London, was £24,490,914. At the same date, which was ended on £400,995,949 at the close of 1887, has been increased during the year by the new loan of £3,500,000; investment of Assurance Fund in debentures, £50,000; transfer of City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures, £85,000; making the gross total, £41,930,349.

THE Great Eastern Insurance, which was opened in 1869, has cost the Government £100,000 in aid, the expenditure upon the road from Lawrence to Tenterfield to date has been £120,461 8s. 3d.

MR. JUSTICE GULLIVER died in Auckland yesterday.

On the previous day he transacted business, and appeared to be in his usual state of health.

TYPHOID fever is prevalent in Wallington (N.Z.). The Queensland Parliament is to be asked to grant £500,000 per annum to the Government of the proposed University for that colony.

An actuarial investigation into the state efficiency of the Civil Service Superannuation Account is now in course of completion.

Our special correspondent writes that the betrothal of a Russian Grand Duke, Peter, the first cousin of the Czar, to a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, is a step of great importance, as it is the basis of an alliance with German houses, and may be regarded as an informal recognition of the claim to the Serbian throne by Prince KaraGeorgevitch, who married a Montenegrin princess.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY is of opinion that if the Marquis of Home Kinloch, prevailing in Victoria, were granted to Ireland there would be so many improvements for political offences.

The residents of Perth have expressed their unbounded indignation, disappointment, and disgust at the intention of the Imperial Government to shelve the Western Australian Enabling Bill.

Answers from any question to be sent to the merits of the case concerning the Payment of Members Bill, by the tone and attitude of some of the more prominent members of the Legislative Assembly seem at this stage to call for comment. Take, for instance, the language of the PREMIER, a man whose advancing years and long experience in public life should have taught him lessons of moderation and discretion.

"He, for one, could not conceive it possible for any person with the slightest pretension to constitutional doctrine, or the slightest love of constitutional government, to contend for a moment that the two Houses of Parliament had co-ordinate powers in dealing with money bills." Now, if we could fairly interpret this remarkable declaration as a candid confession of his own deficiency of conception and narrowness of outlook, we might congratulate the PREMIER on the display of modesty and humility that would harmonise with the conditions. But it is impossible in the light of the past to take so pleasing and hopeful a view of the situation. The remark was only an illustration, following fifty others in the course of his long career, of that arrogance which at irregular intervals the PREMIER seems unable either to suppress or to conceal. He does not hold a given opinion, therefore he cannot conceive it possible for any man of knowledge or intelligence to hold it. That line of remark will be recognised as familiar by those who have frequently listened to SIR HENRY PARKES; but, as he should know—perhaps as he does know—it is not argument. It is a word which is not arguable, and which looks for argument to be convinced or influenced if it is only the young and inexperienced are likely to be so misled. But, I repeat, that there are younger men

The remark quoted above is characteristic not only by arrogance, but by folly. It is like the ostrich burying its head in the sand under the illusion that its body is thereby concealed, to parade one's inability to conceive a thing that is visible to all the world. The right of the Council to deal with money bills, and to send them back to the Assembly in an altered shape, has been both contended for and exercised by an array of men with valid "attachment to constitutional doctrine," and with an undoubted "love of constitutional government." It would be well to repeat here the names we cited yesterday, of Mr. WATKINS, Sir ALFRED STURPIER, Sir W. MARTINEAU, Sir F. DARLEY, and Mr. DALLER, and to add to the list that of Sir JAMES MARTIN. Here we have not merely students of constitutional history and principle, but men trained in the application of constitutional principle by the active discharge of the duties of public life. Sir JAMES MARTIN won his political reputation on the floor of the Assembly itself, and his strong hold of that sound principle of our Constitution which the PREMIER appears to be unable to appreciate.

head was undisturbed even by the attacks of the theories, or the prejudices hostile to it which float in the atmosphere of the House to this question of "pretension," it may be said that if the PREMIER's memory has lost its fibre there may be some excuse for his absurd remark, although the admission of the excuse dissipates the force of what he says. But if he made the remark with memory awake and with some present consciousness of the facts, and thereby presumed to sit in judgment upon the man we have named, he is in the worst of pretender to a position which he has never earned and cannot hold. Constitutional principles have to the PREMIER been counters in the game of politics, and in the contest for power—counters taken up, or laid down, discovered or ignored, as the circumstances of the hour or the exigencies of the situation might dictate.

Is it pretension to constitutional de-



THE VICTORIAN MILITARY FORCES.  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
LONDON, JULY 25.  
Colonel A. B. Tulloch, C.B., the successor to Colonel Browning as commandant of the Victorian military forces, sails in the P. and O. steamer Oceana.

MR. GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.  
LONDON, JULY 25.  
The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone was celebrated by a great fete at the National Liberal Club. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales sent their compliments.

MR. BENZON'S AUSTRALIAN TRIP.  
LONDON, JULY 25.  
Mr. Benzon asserts that his Australian and New Zealand trip cost £25,000.

COMMERCIAL.  
LONDON, JULY 25.  
In the Bank of England the issue department stock of gold, coin, and bullion is £21,758,000.  
The banking department reserve in notes and coin is £13,632,000.  
The percentage of reserve to liabilities is 37½.  
The circulation (excluding bank post bills) is £25,098,000.  
Public deposits are £5,424,000.  
Other deposits are £30,720,000.  
Government securities are £20,214,000.  
Other securities are £20,814,000.  
Consols (Gooschen's), for money, 98½. Active.  
New South Wales 4 per cent. Inscribed, 1935, January-July, 118½. Firm.  
New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed, 1924, April-October, 104½. Active.  
New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed, 1918, March-September, 103½. Active.  
Victoria 4 per cent., 1907, January-July, 111. Quotation ex dividend. Quiet.  
Victoria 4 per cent. Inscribed, 1920, January-July, 111½. Quotation ex dividend. Firmer.  
Victoria 4 per cent. Inscribed, 1908, April-October, 111½.  
Victoria 3½ per cent. Inscribed, 1923, January-July, 108½.  
South Australian Inscribed 4 per cent., 1916-36, April-October, 110½. Steady.  
South Australian 3½ per cent. Inscribed, 1938, January-July, 100½. Firm.  
Queensland Inscribed 4 per cent., 1915-34, January-July, 111½.  
Queensland Inscribed 3½ per cent., 1924, January-July, 101½. Firm.  
New Zealand 4 per cent. Inscribed, 1920, May-November, 103. Active.  
West Australian 4 per cent. Inscribed, 1934, January-July, 110. Weak.  
Tasmania 4 per cent. Bonds, 1913-20, January-July, 100½. Steady.  
Australian wheat, ex warehouse, per 490lb., 89s. 6d. Firm.  
New Zealand wheat, long-berried, 490lb., ex store, 89s. Firm.  
Copper: Chili bare, cash price £41. Quiet.  
Tin: Straits, cash price £90 5s. Firm. Australian, cash price £90 10s.  
Sugar: German beet, 88 per cent, cash price 21s. Depressed by "best" operations. Java No. 14, 35s.  
Pig-iron: Glasgow warehouse, No. 1, cash price 44s. 8d. Steady.  
Five hundred bales of New Zealand hemp sold slowly at easier rates.  
The price of mutton and beef tallow is unchanged.

THE ROYAL ALLOWANCE QUESTION.  
THE COMMONS DIVIDED IN OPINION.  
[BY CABLE.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
LONDON, JULY 25.  
In regard to the report of the select committee of the House of Commons upon the question of allowances to Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales upon their respective settlement and marriage, Mr. Henry Labouchere has moved that in the opinion of the House of Commons the funds at the disposal of the Queen are adequate to support provision for her Majesty's grandchildren; otherwise, her Majesty should economise out of her household expenses. The extreme Radical wing support Mr. Labouchere. A majority of the Parliaments will support Mr. Gladstone and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, in the compromises suggested by the report of the select committee.  
Mr. John Morley moves an amendment in opposition to the grant of any money, unless it is agreed that there shall be no further applications of a similar nature.  
JULY 26.  
In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone eloquently combated the arguments of Mr. Labouchere upon the question of Royal allowances, and condemned what he regarded as the shabby attacks on the Civil List. He repudiated any "microscopic" inspection of the Queen's household expenses, and declared that a splendid Court was a necessity in a society like that of England.

THE REVOLT IN CRETE.  
DEMAND FOR BRITISH PROTECTION.  
[BY CABLE.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
LONDON, JULY 26.  
The revolt in Crete has become of a general character throughout the island. The demand for British protection is increasing.  
Turkey has sent two men-of-war and four regiments of soldiers to Crete to suppress the rising.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONVENTION.  
POPULAR IRRITATION IN BERLIN.  
[BY CABLE.]  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
LONDON, JULY 26.  
The failure of the Sugar Bounties Convention has given rise to much popular irritation in Berlin.

HOW TO MAKE IT.  
Put a large teaspoonful of Fry's Maltese Cocoa into a breakfast cup, and make it into a smooth paste with sufficient cold milk; then fill up with warm and gently boiling water, stirring all the time.











## 1A WONDERFUL REMEDY

[illegible][illegible]



## Auction Sales.

**THIS DAY, SATURDAY.**  
**HANDSOME RAILWAY SUBURB.**  
**LEWISHAM.**  
 Right on the Hill.  
 Capital subdivision.  
 A beautiful elevated suburb.  
 LOTS ARE HIGH.  
 SITUATION IS EXTENSIVE.  
 ACCESS TO CITY.

**PLEASANT, QUICK, AND CHEAP.**  
 THE LOCALITY  
 is quite close to Lewisham, opposite the handsome  
 (public) R. C. Church and its wide grounds.  
 THE BEST SUBDIVISION  
 is likely to be the Market.

The Properties are to  
 be THOMAS-STREET.  
 CARBONATE-STREET.  
 PARMASTON-STREET.  
 SUTABLE FRONTS AND DEPTHS.  
 11 ALLOTMENTS IN  
 TO MAKE CHOICE FROM.  
 LITERAL ASSISTANCE TO BUILD.  
 GAS, WATER, AND QUICK TRAINS.  
 AUCTION SALE,  
 THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 27th JULY,  
 at 10 o'clock.

**TITLE, TORRENS ACT.**  
 TERMS: The usual very liberal of the Town and Country  
 Land, Building, and Investment Company, who are the  
 vendors.

**RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, Limited.**  
 LITTON, REE, READY.

**PORTFOLIO TILL 29th JULY.**  
**DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.**  
 FOR POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.  
 By order of the Mortgagee.

That High-class Pastoral Estate and Run,  
 MILLER'S CREEK,  
 consisting of  
 1285 acres freehold, and 16 miles with  
 1262 acres conditional purchase  
 2775 acres conditional purchase  
 1000 acres Government leasehold area  
 2985 acres Government leasehold area

Together, 6495 acres, more or less, of the richest farming  
 soil in the district of Liverpool Plains District.  
 The improvements—homestead, fencing, etc.—all of good  
 description, are particularly noteworthy.  
 With MILLER'S CREEK will be sold  
 16,170 SHEEP, more or less.

The working plant, harness, and all other belongings  
 to be sold by auction in the usual way.

**RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, Limited,** will sell  
 by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
 at 11 o'clock,  
 the above conditional purchase property.

MILLER'S CREEK is situated in the Liverpool Plains District,  
 about 10 miles distant from the Post-office at Willow Tree  
 and railway station at Douglas Hollow, and adjoins the  
 extensive Warrah Estate, near the West. McDonald  
 Creek Run. It contains  
 12,855 acres freehold (more or less)  
 of freehold Conditional Purchase, and other descriptions  
 of land as mentioned above, and is subdivided into 11  
 paddocks, ranging in area from 250 to 1500 acres, and a  
 paddock about 150 acres, all securely enclosed by about 62  
 miles of substantial fencing, and 16 miles with  
 1262 acres conditional purchase, and 1000 acres  
 Government leasehold area, and 2985 acres  
 Government leasehold area.

The country is permanently settled, and the  
 improvements are of a high order. The homestead, with  
 its extensive grounds, is a fine example of a  
 country residence, and the surrounding land is  
 well adapted for farming purposes. The  
 improvements are of a high order, and the  
 country is well adapted for farming purposes.

The improvements are of a high order, and the  
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## POSTPONED TILL 29th JULY.

**IMPORTANT SALE**  
 of the following Valuable Pastoral Properties.  
 By order of the Mortgagee.  
 In Two Lots, viz:  
 Lot 1. County of Forbes, Lachlan River.  
 The well-known Station Property,  
 NEIL'S CREEK,  
 situated on the LACHLAN RIVER, near COWRA, with  
 12,855 acres freehold, and 16 miles with  
 1262 acres conditional purchase, and 1000 acres  
 Government leasehold area, and 2985 acres  
 Government leasehold area.

It is highly improved, fenced, and subdivided into  
 paddocks, and contains an acre of about 15,000 acres, within its  
 boundaries; with it will be sold sheep, a few head of cattle,  
 horses, and other station effects.

**Lot 2. DISTRICT OF YOUNG,  
 COUNTY OF BLAND.**  
 The Noted Farming Run,  
 CURRUMURRA,  
 situated within 50 miles from the TOWN OF YOUNG.  
 It is highly improved, fenced, and subdivided into  
 paddocks, and contains an acre of about 15,000 acres, within its  
 boundaries; with it will be sold sheep, a few head of cattle,  
 horses, and other station effects.

**Title Unquestionable.**  
 References: Messrs. John Dawson and Son, of Pitt-street,  
 Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

**RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, Limited,** will sell  
 by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
 at 11 o'clock,  
 the following improved and valuable pastoral estates and  
 runs:

**LOT 1.—NEIL'S CREEK.**  
 This property is situated on the LACHLAN RIVER, about 10 miles from COWRA, and  
 contains an acre of about 15,000 acres, within its boundaries; with it will be sold  
 sheep, a few head of cattle, horses, and other station effects.

**LOT 2.—CURRUMURRA.**  
 This property is situated within 50 miles from the TOWN OF YOUNG, and  
 contains an acre of about 15,000 acres, within its boundaries; with it will be sold  
 sheep, a few head of cattle, horses, and other station effects.

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## MORTGAGE SALE.

**WEATHERBOARD HOUSE IN PIGST-STR.** (late Gambier-  
 street), near the corner of DENISON-STREET, beyond  
 Victoria Water Estate, about 10 minutes' walk from  
 the Railway Station. It contains 7 rooms, bath,  
 and all the modern conveniences, and is situated  
 on a high and healthy site, with a depth of 100 ft.  
 from the street to the back boundary. (219)  
 The above residence, STAMMORE.

**RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, Limited,** will sell  
 by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
 at 11 o'clock,  
 the above residence, STAMMORE.

**LOT 1. COUNTY OF FORBES, LACHLAN RIVER.**  
 The well-known Station Property,  
 NEIL'S CREEK,  
 situated on the LACHLAN RIVER, near COWRA, with  
 12,855 acres freehold, and 16 miles with  
 1262 acres conditional purchase, and 1000 acres  
 Government leasehold area, and 2985 acres  
 Government leasehold area.

It is highly improved, fenced, and subdivided into  
 paddocks, and contains an acre of about 15,000 acres, within its  
 boundaries; with it will be sold sheep, a few head of cattle,  
 horses, and other station effects.

**Lot 2. DISTRICT OF YOUNG,  
 COUNTY OF BLAND.**  
 The Noted Farming Run,  
 CURRUMURRA,  
 situated within 50 miles from the TOWN OF YOUNG.  
 It is highly improved, fenced, and subdivided into  
 paddocks, and contains an acre of about 15,000 acres, within its  
 boundaries; with it will be sold sheep, a few head of cattle,  
 horses, and other station effects.

**Title Unquestionable.**  
 References: Messrs. John Dawson and Son, of Pitt-street,  
 Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

**RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, Limited,** will sell  
 by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney,  
 at 11 o'clock,  
 the following improved and valuable pastoral estates and  
 runs:

**LOT 1.—NEIL'S CREEK.**  
 This property is situated on the LACHLAN RIVER, about 10 miles from COWRA, and  
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## WOOLLAHRA FREEHOLD.

**NEAT DWELLING** (being second one in terrace, on  
 north side of GRAVEY STREET, between WILSON  
 STREET and GRAVEY STREET, and now occupied by Mrs.  
 G. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Limited, will  
 be sold by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,  
 Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 28th August,  
 at 11 o'clock. Full particulars in future advertisement.

**BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WILL OF  
 THE LATE J. H. CHALLIS, Esq.**  
 COOPER WHARF, WOOLMOODGOLLOO, RAY,  
 recently been second one in terrace, on north side of  
 GRAVEY STREET, between WILSON STREET and GRAVEY  
 STREET, and now occupied by Mrs. G. RICHARDSON and  
 WRENCH, Limited, will be sold by public auction, at the  
 Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY,  
 28th August, at 11 o'clock. Full particulars in future advertisement.

**THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND,  
 ONE ACRE TWO ROADS THIRTY-EIGHT PERCHES,  
 being Portion of the WILLIAMSON ESTATE,  
 ADJACENT TO THE WILLIAMSON ESTATE,  
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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 27th JULY,  
at 11 a.m.

**EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
 at the  
**SPACIOUS AUCTION ROOMS,**  
 318, GEORGE-STREET.  


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**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,**  
*intended for convenience of sale.*

**NOTICE**—comprising  
NEW AND REFINED, ROOM FURNITURE  
ST. HEAVEN, WASHINGTON,  
KANSAS CITY, MO., FULL COMPLETE  
FASHIONABLE CHAIRS, TABLES,  
LAMP GLASSES, ETC.  
CHILDS AND REDDICK, TENNESSEE.

**LITER BRADLEY & CO.** have received  
attempts to sell the above by auction, THIS SAT-  
URDAY, AUGUST 6, at 11 a.m.

**TERMS CASH.**  
**MONDAY, 9th JULY,**  
at 5.30 p.m.

**AUCTION SALE BY AUCTION.**  
at the SPACIOUS AUCTION ROOM,  
80, Leinster-street,  
Choice COLLECTION OF  
POLTRY, including tame birds, hawks,  
etc.

**LITER BRADLEY & CO.** have been  
favoured with instructions from W. G. GARDNER,  
other well-known fanciers, to sell on COMMISSION,  
AT 2.30 P.M.,

choice assortment of POLTRY.

**TERMS CASH.**  
**THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST,**  
at 11 a.m.

**AUCTION SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
at the SPACIOUS AUCTION ROOM,  
80, Leinster-street,

[illegible]

ALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been  
favoured with instructions from the executor in the  
late Captain E. THOMAS, to sell  
the contents of his extensive HOUSEHOLD FURNI-  
TURE and EFFECTS,  
on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST,  
at 11 a.m.  
begin in preparation.  
FRIDAY, 2nd AUGUST,  
at 2.30 p.m.  
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.  
MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY OF BOOKS.  
MR HENRY PARKER'S CHOICE COLLECTION,  
including the printing  
WORKS of all the POETS  
NEW EDITIONS of the GIGANTIC  
TORRICAL WITTINGS, beautifully bound  
in NEW EDITIONS of the GIGANTIC  
MEDICALS, some of which are exceedingly rare

ALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been  
favoured with instructions to hold a sale, at their  
AUCTION ROOM, 10, CECIL STREET,  
on FRIDAY, 28th AUGUST,  
of the above  
VALUABLE LIBRARY of BOOKS.  
  
TERMS CASH.  
CONTINUATION SALE,  
THIS DAY, at 10.30,  
of  
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,  
and sundries.  
TEL. 1000.  
BIDDERS, PERSONS ABOUT TO PURCHASE,  
and OTHERS.  
  
Owing to  
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS,  
and previous to  
PULLING DOWN and REBUILDING

LABOR BAZAAR, 717-STRITT,  
which is to be commenced on Monday next,  
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.,  
in order to dispose of the  
EXTENSIVE STOCK  
on account of the alterations.  
TUESDAY, July 30, 1886.

SHIRTMAKERS, DRAPEERS, DEALERS, and Others.

ATTRACTIONAL SALE OF GENERAL DRAPERY,  
comprising  
1 Bales GREY CALICO  
1 Bale SOFTS  
2 Bales HAWARD SHIRTING  
Towels, Flannels, &c.

Also, by Order of the TRUSTEES,  
THE STOCK of a COUNTRY STOREKEEPER,  
including  
CLOTHING, MILLINERY, White Shirts, Hosiery,  
Cutlery, &c., &c.

OUGHTON and Co. (late H. Killeit) will sell  
 the above by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 111, FITT-  
 ST., on TUESDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock sharp.  
 Persons wishing to include goods in this sale must  
 call on MONDAY.  
 MESSRS. BAY,  
 Residents of Mossburn Bay, Neutral Bay, St.  
 Leonards, and Surrounding Suburbs.  
 UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION  
 ON THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST, at 11 a.m.,  
 of  
 TREBARTHA, SHADPOORTH-STREET,  
 AVENUE-ROAD, MOSSBURN'S BAY,  
 of  
 THE FURNITURE and EFFECTS  
 OF THE  
 HOUSEHOLD OF THE PROPRIETOR'S DEPARTURE  
 FOR MOSBURNE.

DINING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BEDROOM  
 FURNITURE.  
 MAGNIFICENT WALNUT PIANOFORTE.  
 A COLLECTION OF NATIVE WAR TROPHIES  
 from  
 FIJI and NEW GUINEA.  
 Also,  
 KITCHEN and LAUNDRY UTENSILS,  
 &c., &c.  
 JOHNSON and BROUGHTON have been favored  
 with instructions, by auction, at TREARHILL,  
 FORDLAND, MOSSMAN'S BAY,  
 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,  
 THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST, at 11 a.m.  
 WITHOUT RESERVE.  
 IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN  
requiring  
MUSICAL PROFESSORS, CHURCH CHOIRS.  
IMPORTANT SALES BY AUCTION,  
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST,  
at 11 a.m.,  
Messrs. L. MOBS AND CO.'S  
STOCK OF PIANOFORTES,  
ORGANS AND HARMONICUS.  
—  
On account of  
THEIR RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.  
—  
At  
THEIR SHOW ROOMS, NO. 5, HUNTER-STREET,  
the  
WHOLE OF THE STOCK  
of  
THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM,  
including—  
PIANOFORTES, HARMONICUS, and AMERICAN

AND INSTRUMENTS, GUITARS, BANJO  
also,  
A GRAND COLLECTION OF MUSIC,  
will be disposed of  
at a  
SERIES OF AUCTION SALES,  
commencing  
ON THE ABOVE-NAMED DATE,  
JAMES H. WATSON AND BROUGHTON have been favored  
with instructions from Messrs. L. MOSS and Co. to con-  
duct the above-mentioned sales by auction, commencing on  
WEDNESDAY, 7th INSTANT, AT 11 A.M.  
WEDNESDAY, 21st JULY, 1888.  
At the New Sale Rooms, 281, George-street,  
HARDELL, GIBSON, and Co. will sell by auc-  
tion, on account of various vendors,  
a large quantity of English and colonial  
furniture, comprising drawing, dining,  
and bedroom suites; pianos, harp-  
sichord, music-table, china, glassware, ornamental  
carpet, marble-top washstands, glass  
top

quantity of artists' drawing materials, including  
tional lots of Furniture, &c., will be received up  
by evening prior to sale by the Auctioneers,  
M<sup>r</sup> ARDELL, GIBSON, and CO.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**  
Private Sale by Auction, PHENIX and AFFRICK,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and EFFECTS,  
including a large quantity of Valance-curtains, Ladies' and  
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, &c., &c., &c.,  
M<sup>r</sup> ARDELL, GIBSON, and CO. have been directed  
with instructions from M<sup>r</sup> H. P. P. to sell the above in  
lotting from the discounter, to be at auction, at 10 o'clock  
on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the  
M<sup>r</sup> ARDELL, GIBSON, and CO. at 10 o'clock.

.news-page1384







1, Barrack-street, lately con-

To Let, 4, Victoria-street, No. 25, George-street.  
 GARDEN PALACE Grounds.—  
 furnished, see 1132, & P. O.  
 No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 83



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**BURWOOD.**—W. fond of children.

**B**ARMAN. - Wanted, an experienced one, for new private bar. One able to take entire control preferred. Open one week. State salary required to Box 114, General Post Office, Sydney.

**C**INGALESE YOUTH wanted, wait at table, generally useful. 109, Macleay-street.

**C**OMFORTABLE Home offered to an energetic and tidy Girl as General Servant. O. K. P. O., Newtown.

**C**OMPETENT Nurse and Needlewoman, 2 children, wages 10/- Address Humber, Watson-street, Bondi.

**G**OOD wanted for gentleman's family in suburb.  
**F**AMILY wants steady Man, groom, drive, useful;  
**F**ROST and Shiphams, 474, George-st., and 567, near Liverpool-st.,  
**G**ENERAL SERVANT for town, young, useful,  
**G**IRL, Nurse, useful, youngest child three years.  
**G**OOD General SERVANT, with references. Mrs.

**G**IRL, about 16 (School preferred), small family, comfortable home, references required, good wages. Apply at Gough-street cottage, Kilmac-street, Randwick.

**H**AIRDESSERS. — First-class Gents' HANDS, single men, no smoking, no drinking. Willamson-street, Kilmac-street, Randwick.

**L**AUNDRESS — Wanted, an experienced LAUNDRESS, to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. T. F. Knox, Winslow, Darling Point.

**NOTE THIS**—Men's Overcoats at wholesale prices. Riley Brothers, Oxford-st. and George-st.

**NOTE THIS**—Men's and Boys' Shirts. Wholesale prices. Riley Brothers, George-st. and Oxford-st.

**NOTE THIS**—Collars, Ties, Braces, &c. Wholesale prices. Riley Brothers, Oxford-st. and George-st.

**NOTE THIS**—Men's Trousers and Vests. Wholesale prices. Riley Brothers, George-st. and Oxford-st.

**SERVANTS** wanted. 62, Hunter-street, Victoria. First-class servants wanted.

**TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN** in country office comfortable home and salary £30 in return for services as HOUSEKEEPER, usual house duties, though light, and occasional assistance given. Reply, stating age, Bank, Herald Office.

**WANTED, GIRL or Woman**, for occasional light housework, washing. Mrs. Derbyshire, 27 Jamaica-st.

**WANTED, WOMAN**, to do housework, half day only. 140, Botolph-street, Moore Park.

**WANTED, a Mother's HELP**, treated as one of the family. 2214, Oxford-street.

**W**ANTED, thoroughly competent COOK. Apply Monday morning, Mrs. Mitchell, 14 and 16 Irving St.

**W**ANTED, respectable elderly PERSON, to mind house comfortably. Apply Mrs. H. V. Van Ness, 100 Madison St.

**W**ANTED, strong active Woman, about 40, for position as GENERAL D. C. C. or St. Barry Hill, Apply Veterans Council 42, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, Nurse and Needlewoman, 2 children. Apply Veterans Council 42, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, MAN, gen. useful, elderly, used horse and buggy. W. Davis, Crown Inn, Crown-st., S. H.

**W**ANTED, Nurses GARDENER. C. Menden.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, about 14. Apply at 10 o'clock. J. Murray, 101, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Strathfield, small family, nurse kept. 191, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a clean KITCHEN-MAN, used in restaurant. Apply 130, Sussex-street.

WANTED, by respectable Girl, 15, Protestant

**W**ANTED, House and Parlour Maid. Apply 133, Marquis-street, North, for Reform Club.  
**W**ANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, for light housework. Mrs. L. Williams, 251, Rotherhithe-street.  
**W**ANTED, smart Waitresses and Housemaids. Cook, can dish up at once. 417, Georgetown, Haymarket.  
**W**ANTED, a LAD, about 14, for country, indoor work. Sumner's Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.  
**W**ANTED, General SERVANT. Before 9, Mrs. Siebert, Chancery, Liberty-street, Enmore.

**W**ANTED, good GENERAL SERVANT, 603, Carrington-terrace, Downing-street, Moore Park.

**W**ANTED, by bookmaker, a smart BOY, left at schooling. J. Bachin, 225, William-street.

**W**ANTED, useful little GIRL about 12, to mind a baby. Apply after 9, 192, Brougham-st., Wexford.

**W**ANTED, competent GENERAL SERVANT; ref. req. Mrs. P. J. Hourigan, 136, Victoria-st., North.

**W**ANTED, COMPANION, lively, moustachio, salary, comft. home. Address—F. O. Wootton, 10, St. Mary's, North Bachelors-lane, West-43.

**W**ANTED, respectable **WOMEN** to make up  
Row, chemist, 14, Clarendon street, Ashford.  
**W**ANTED, useful little **GIRL**, 14, Great  
Common-street, opposite Paddington Brewery.  
**W**ANTED, steady Driver near Cab and 2 Horses,  
good late, Sables, corner Crown and Albion roads.  
**W**ANTED, a good General **SERVANT**. Apply at  
Mrs. Nelson's, op. Newington Hotel, Manchester-  
road.  
**W**ANTED, Bricklayers, Men used to handling  
Maves, Arthur-st. nr. M'sville tram line.  
**W**ANTED, a **Barber**, (room, one well used to

**W**ANTED, a young GIRL about 18 years of age, intelligent, and well educated, and self useful. Apply, 9, Weston-st., Brompton, near the Park. No. 10.

**W**ANTED, Amateur Singers to join Boyle's Class. Meet, next, 5.30, op. Gaiety Theatre, 10, Old St. No. 11.

**W**ANTED, a good COOK, for country hotel. Apply 416, Oxford-street. No. 12.

**W**ANTED, smart RUNNER, at once, good commission. 6, Raymond-hill, Waverley-cd., Waverley. No. 13.

**W**ANTED, young GIRL, assid. light housew., comf. home reprov. girl. 79, Windsor-st., Paddington. No. 14.

**W**ANTED, an experienced General SERVANT,  
no washing Commercial Bank, Newtown.

**W**ANTED, BOYS, used to weaving wire ma-  
trresses. Turner and Co., 607, George-st., H.M.S.

**W**ANTED, strong Lad to look after trotting horse  
and be useful. 354, Castlereagh-street, after 11.

**W**ANTED, competent young COOK and Lau-  
dresses. Mrs. French, Oak-st., H.M.S.

**W**ANTED, BOY, small, to look after horse and  
dray, good wages. 626, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a first-class SADDLER, with and

WANTED, a Gen. Servants, P. tersham, Sumner  
H., good wages, also H. P. Malt, Davies, Lich-  
WANTED, Girl, private bar, Housemaid, and  
in public bar. European Hotel, 68, Castlegate.  
WANTED, steady Man to rent cab. J. Hackett,  
Lichlan-street, off Bourke-street, Kildrim.  
WANTED, GROOM and generally useful. Dr.  
Paterson, Hall-crescent, Stannore-rd., before 11 a.m.  
WANTED, a GIRL, one to sleep at home pre-

**W**anted, to be generally useful in a family of two. Mrs. Sims, Kameruka, Boulevard, Petersburg.

**W**ANTED, General SERVANT, three in fact, boy servant kept. Apply Mrs. J. H. Heston, 100 Cranberry Court, New York City. Must have the gain.

**W**ANTED, respectable WOMAN, to wash, every Monday. Apply at Mrs. Cassandria, Bundi, opposite reserve.

**W**ANTED, a middle-aged sober MAN, able to drive and mix, good home and pocket money in return: references required. Honesty, Herald office.

**W**ANTED, single MAN to take charge of cooking and look after a boat at Cowan Creek, Hawkesbury River. Apply 10 a.m., Watley and Flood, 123, Belmore street.

**W**ANTED, respectable General SERVANT, small house and family, no washing. Apply, after 1 p.m. this day, Mrs. Hayles, Union-street, opposite bank-street, North Shore.

**W**ANTED, for Point Piper, good General SERVANT; must be good cook and laundress, and have a kept, sweet, convenient. Probationer, ref. Messrs. L. Chapman, Vickers's chambers, Pitt-st.

**W**ANTED, General SERVANT for cooking and house work, no washing; house and P. mail kept; refs. required. Apply this morning or Monday, Ravensworth, Watney-road, opposite Denton-street.

**W**ANTED, 60 Shearers at once, Married Couples (stations), Man, shearing, combing, and cutting for sheep-shearing machines, and a few good Cooks and Land-drivers; H. P. M., hotel, country, Hittman's Lab. Office.

**W**ANTED, smart YOUTH, must write good hand and understand use of telephone, wages lib. Apply Sydney Transfer Company, between 1 and 2, corner

day, 33, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

**WANTED,** a thoroughly clean, respectable Protestant Girl as General SERVANT on washing. Apply this morning, Ararat, facing Concord Park, Newwood.

**WANTED, 20 BOYS,** for milk carts, must be able to rise early and come tidy, good wages. Apply at 1 p.m. Fresh Food and Ice Company, foot of Liverpool street.

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